



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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6 September 1994

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Burundi

At Least 9 Killed in Attack on Muramba Church

EA0509202894 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 5 Sep 94

[Excerpts] One person opened fire in the Muramba church around 1100 yesterday in Buhinyuza Commune, Province of Muyinga in northeast Burundi, while Bishop Jean-Berchmans Nterere was celebrating a confirmation mass. There are several dead and wounded. Coffee trees were also burned. Jean Claude Nzigamye reports:

[Begin Nzigamye recording] This 4 September was a black Sunday for Christians in Muramba and all the people of Buhinyuza Commune. We are in the eastern part of Muyinga. While Bishop Jean-Berchmans Nterere was celebrating Sunday mass, during which Christians were being baptized, while others who had been baptized were receiving their [words indistinct], a person wearing red clothes, according to Bishop Nterere, entered the church through a side door on the side of the women and opened fire. [passage indistinct] Three people died inside the church, including a catechist, and six died in front of the church, most of them killed by machetes. Bishop Nterere told us that a little earlier the Muramba market had been shaken by grenade explosion. People died there also. [passage omitted] The bishop saved himself only by falling to the floor. Others remained bent over. Then people started fleeing and colliding with others. The bishop left after everybody else had left, and went home on foot up to the [word indistinct] Muyinga with the help of a person who knew the way.

Answering a question on the identities of the killers, Bishop Nterere said he could not identify them, adding that many people [words indistinct] a military truck had passed in front of the church at around 1100. The commander of Mukuni camp, Commander Rukono Manasse, said the truck actually went to the place on a routine mission to supply a military position in (Nyaruhazi). To him it seemed illogical for soldiers to attack people in a church; if they were to do something like that they would have done it clandestinely. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Contrary to a report carried by our earlier bulletin, no military truck passed in the area after 0945 [words indistinct], that it was a military vehicle from which the shooting came.

Rwanda

Premier Notes Plans To Introduce New Currency

AB0609110594 Paris AFP in English 1052 GMT 6 Sep 94

[By Annie Thomas]

[Text] Kigali, Sept 6 (AFP)—Rwanda's new government plans to introduce a new currency to prevent the former

authorities from "playing around" with cash from emptied coffers, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu has announced.

In an interview with AFP late Monday [5 September], the premier said fleeing former officials had gone to Bukavu in Zaire with "15 billion Rwandan francs (45.5 million dollars)—that's to say, all the reserves in banknotes".

"There's nothing left for us," he said, adding that the lack of funds was contributing to "social problems" and persistent insecurity in some parts of the central African highland nation, emerging from a tribal bloodbath.

Twagiramungu said "incidents" were still taking place in the former safety zone established in southwestern Rwanda by French troops in June, but "no more than elsewhere".

The government planned to deploy up to 90 soldiers in the safety zone, the prime minister said, "in coordination with UNAMIR (the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda)".

A UNAMIR spokesman had announced Sunday that the new authorities would send some 30 soldiers to the zone to protect the civilian administrators despatched there, but the premier said between 20 and 30 would be sent to each of its three prefectures.

"The deployment of troops will be carried out in phases," he added. "We want joint management of this region."

Tens of thousands of Rwanda's majority Hutus fled across the western border to Bukavu in Zaire as the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) battled its way to power, installing the new government in July.

When French troops withdrew late in August from the humanitarian safety zone they established in June after two months of carnage, their departure sparked concern about a new mass exodus of Hutus from the region, for fear of the RPF.

This did not take place, but tens of thousands of Hutus remain in camps around Bukavu and Goma in eastern Zaire, intimidated from returning home by former authorities, government troops and extremist militias.

It is these officials who are targeted by the new government, which wants to bring to trial some 30,000 people it blames for the genocide of up to a million Tutsis and Hutu opponents of the former regime after Hutu president Juvenal Habyarimana was killed in a suspicious plane crash on April 6.

Partially in a bid to prevent them abusing the funds they took with them to Zaire, the government has sent Finance Minister Marc Rugenera abroad for discussions, particularly with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Rugenera was sent on a 10-day mission, but had been much longer, the premier said. "You don't get meetings with those people simply by showing up," he added.

The government would decide on its monetary policy once the finance minister had reported back, Twagiramungu added. "But we will mint a new currency in any case. There is no other solution."

"The new administration needs funds. Civil servants and soldiers are becoming impatient. We have to pay them," he said.

The premier added that the government had counted on the IMF to give it 20 million dollars which would have enabled it to pay these salaries. "But we have just learnt that this money has been given to UN relief agencies."

"That's fine," he said. "But alas, that money will not be ours."

Kagame Calls on Citizens To Combat 'Banditry'

EA0409132594 Kigali Radio Rwanda in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 3 Sep 94

[Speech by Major General Paul Kagame, vice president and defense minister, in Butare on 3 September—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The soldiers in front of you do not earn a salary. There is no miracle in not being paid, but this does not mean that they would not like to be paid a salary. The simple fact is that the government has no money to pay them. However, once funds are available, they will be paid. Before they are paid, the message being sent to everybody is that the good job done by all of us was meant to be for the good of all Rwandans as well as for ourselves. We should continue working in this way whether we are paid or not. This question of nonpayment should not be a pretext for people to commit the same offences which we have accused criminals of having committed in this country. I say this because some of my colleagues and I have heard from people that soldiers are committing offences—in many cases in conjunction with civilians—which result sometimes in people (?losing their lives). On other occasions, there is banditry. These acts are carried out by people in their personal capacity. We try to rehabilitate these people whenever we get to know about these acts. I would like to remind people that everyone has a role to play in combating the wrongdoings of soldiers and Rwandans, in general. This is my request and I hope that we shall continue to cooperate in this area. I also hope that in keeping with this, evildoers would be reported so that they may be rehabilitated and so that crime can be brought to an end in Rwanda.

Previously, impunity continued because those who committed wrong in our country were compensated for it. Government officials and members of the Armed Forces of the time committed offenses and were compensated in return. We cannot work in this way. We should change

this situation. We must at all costs change it. In fact, I am not requesting you but (?telling) you that we must do this. I thank you for all this. We shall give our Rwanda a new name, a Rwanda with new Rwandans, different from those we have seen in the past. Thank you. [passage omitted]

Council Meets To Discuss Security in 'Turquoise Zone'

EA0309141094 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0500 GMT 3 Sep 94

[Excerpts] A government council meeting was held yesterday at Urugwiro Village under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu and Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu. Vice President Paul Kagame and Vice Prime Minister Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe were also present. [passage omitted]

The council discussed the security of people and property in the country; this is one of the government's current priorities. The government council discussed the former Turquoise Zone, where the Interahamwe [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militia] continue to commit crimes. Given this state of affairs, which does not appear to be ending, the government council considered that it was about time for its troops, that is to say government troops, to be sent there, to cooperate with the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda in establishing genuine security.

Again on the issue of security, the government asked Radio Rwanda, which has started covering all corners of the country, to increase its security-oriented broadcasts. The defense and interior ministries were also asked to start radio broadcasts on the same lines. People holding firearms illegally were urged to hand them over to the relevant authorities as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

Government Troops Enter Zone

EA0609102394 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0500 GMT 6 Sep 94

[Excerpts] Rwandan Government forces yesterday entered the so-called security zone in the southwestern part of the country. Thirty soldiers from the Rwandan Forces were deployed in the former Turquoise Zone. The soldiers will liaise between government troops and the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR]. [passage omitted]

The Rwandan Government has thereby committed itself to cooperating with UNAMIR, with a view to restoring order and security in the southwest of the country. In this respect, three interim prefects will be installed today in the prefectures of Gikongoro, Cyangugu, and Kibuye, in the so-called security zone created by French troops. There will be soldiers from the national army in each prefecture. [passage omitted]

Kigali Airport Reopens to Commercial Flights

EA0309170594 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1145 GMT 3 Sep 94

[Excerpts] At 0715 today, Sabena, the Belgian world airline, landed at Kanombe International Airport. The

DC-10 aircraft carried 106 passengers destined for Kigali. Many of these passengers were foreign expatriates, NGO [nongovernmental organization] members, and Rwandese returnees from Brussels. The president of the Belgian Civil Aviation Authority, Mr. (Gearings), was aboard the Sabena flight, as were a Belgian Foreign Ministry official in charge of communication and transport and the security officer of Sabena airlines in Brussels, Mr. (Von Klinkisty). [passage omitted]

Sabena airlines will be operating once in a week. Other airlines have also forwarded their applications. Ethiopian Airlines and Kenya Airways will also offer their services soon.

Zaire

Agreement on Refugee Repatriation With Rwanda Detailed

EA0209205094 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1115 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Excerpts] The Rwandan-Zairian interministerial meeting ended in Goma, Zaire yesterday. The two delegations held talks on the Rwandan refugee problem and on the problem of government assets and property stolen by former Rwandan officials now taking refuge in Zaire. The Rwandan delegation was led by Seth Sendashonga, minister of the interior and communal development, while that of Zaire was led by Kamanda wa Kamanda, deputy prime minister and justice minister. [passage omitted].

At the end of the Goma meeting, the two sides issued a communique, which contained the following conclusions:

First point: On the repatriation of refugees:

1. The two sides agreed to combine their efforts to promote the voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees to their country with the cooperation of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR].
2. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the setting up in each country of structures to deal with problems related to the Rwandan refugees. They hailed the existence of these structures and expressed the desire to see them work closely together by means of regular exchange of information in order to speed up the voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees.
3. The two sides called on the UNHCR to ensure the necessary logistics for the success of the refugee repatriation operations.
4. The two sides accepted the principle of reaching a three-party agreement aimed at facilitating refugee repatriation. They asked the UNHCR to submit to them a draft model agreement—the UNHCR has submitted the draft model agreement—which they will first examine with a view to its signing. The signing of this agreement

will not, however, be a precondition to the voluntary repatriation of any Rwandan refugees to their country.

5. The two sides decided to set up a joint follow-up subcommission in charge of Rwandan refugee repatriation issues. [passage omitted]

Second point: On mutual security:

The two sides agreed to exchange information related to mutual security. To that effect, they agreed to set up a joint follow-up subcommission made up of the following ministries: Interior, Defense, Justice, and Foreign Affairs.

2. [figure as heard] They committed themselves to preventing their territory from being used for destabilizing one another.

3. The two sides accepted the principle that refugees who are not candidates for voluntary repatriation will be sent away from the common borders with the help of specialized international organizations. This operation should not, however, hinder in any way the voluntary return of those who have changed their minds.

4. The two delegations agreed to communicate to the competent authorities of each country the security problems noted during their talks.

Third point: On asset issues:

1. The Rwandan side handed over to the Zairian side a document listing Rwandan assets likely to be found on Zairian territory with a view to repatriating them.

The Zairian side promised to hand over to the Rwandan side as soon as possible a list of assets and other issues to be claimed from the Rwandan Government. To that end, the two sides agreed to set up a joint follow-up subcommission to be made up of the Interior, Defense, Justice, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Planning and Environment, and Tourism Ministries.

Fourth point: On the joint commission:

1. The two sides agreed on the final composition of the joint commission established by the two heads of state of Rwanda and Zaire in Mauritius on 26 July. [passage omitted]

Fifth point: On the meeting between the two heads of government:

1. The two sides agreed that the meeting between the two heads of government will take place in Kinshasa.
2. The two sides expressed the desire that the meeting should take place as soon as possible to speed up solutions to the Rwandan refugee problem.
3. The ministerial meeting expressed the desire that the joint subcommissions should start their work as soon as the two heads of government meet.

The proceedings took place in a fraternal, peaceful, and cordial atmosphere.

Goma, 1 September 1994.

Signed on behalf of the Rwandan side by His Excellency Seth Sendashonga, minister of interior and communal development; Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kayonga, representative of the Ministry of National Defense.

Signed on behalf of the Zairian side by His Excellency Kamanda wa Kamanda, deputy prime minister for institutional reforms, minister of justice and keeper of the seals; Mavua Mudima, deputy prime minister and minister of national defense and war veterans.

Council of Ministers Discusses EU Visit, Budget

AB0409173194 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1912 GMT 3 3 Sep 94

[Excerpts] The government is preparing to equip itself with the means to implement its policies. At its meeting held at the Government Hotel yesterday, the Council of Ministers adopted the budget estimates for the last five months of the year. With the report on that meeting, here is Information and Press Minister Phillippe Nsanzu Masegabio, government spokesman. Over to you, Mr. Minister.

[Begin Masegabio recording] This morning's Council of Ministers meeting examined two important reports presented by the prime minister. The first concerned the presence in Zaire of an important EU delegation, an event on which the television news cast has just reported. This delegation came to familiarize itself with the disaster hitting hard in the east of Zaire and in neighboring countries. [passage omitted]

In the opinion of this delegation, which has just visited our country and met with the prime minister and members of his team yesterday, the conditions today are conducive for the complete resumption of cooperation between Zaire and its key partners. Hence, an important meeting of Zaire's key European partners will be held on 15 September to evaluate the emergency humanitarian assistance package that should be put at the disposal of our country. [passage omitted]

The cabinet's deliberations however centered basically on the state's budgetary estimates for the last four months of the current year. Presented by the budget minister, the budgetary estimates adopted by the cabinet showed a realistic balance between revenue and expenditure. They are presented as follows: 289.604 billion new

zaire for revenue, as against 358.037 billion for expenditure, thus showing a 88.433-new-zaire budget deficit. It should be noted right away that these budget estimates are consistent with the autonomous macroeconomic program already adopted and announced by the government. It should also be noted that the budgetary deficit will be largely financed by treasury bonds. [end recording]

'Radical Opposition' Leader Asks Foreigners To Leave

AB0509225694 Paris AFP in French 1826 GMT 5 Sep 94

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Sep (AFP)—A Zairian Radical opposition leader today asked all foreigners to leave Zaire "within the next eight days" to make way for "the installation of the rule of law" in the country which will now start a "period of liberation" struggle.

Mr. Olenghankoy, the most outspoken member of the hardline faction of the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition [USOR], member of the High Council of the Republic, and leader of the Innovational Forces of the Sacred Union [Forces Novatrices de l'Union Sacree, FONUS] stated at a news conference that "the country has been taken hostage by all kinds of foreigners who are sucking the life out of it." He said: "We have taken the necessary measures to liberate Zaire" but did not however spell out what these measures are.

"All aliens residing in Zaire, with the exception of the diplomatic corps, must immediately leave the country within eight days to allow us to restore legality to the country" he stated.

According to Mr. Olenghankoy, this deadline is in line with the ultimatum given by his party gave on 28 August to Monsignor Laurent Monsengwo, the chairman of the High Council of the Republic- Transitional Parliament to inform the Supreme Court about the "illegality" of Kengo wa Dondo's government.

The ultimatum submitted to the press stated "Monsignor, know that our people are tired of the nonviolent methods we prescribed to them. Now it is ready to abandon nonviolence and engage in direct actions..."

The radical leader also asked foreigners leaving the country "to pay advance notice compensations of \$25,000 to their armed security wing and \$70,000 to each member of their Zairian staff."

The average salary of a well-paid houseboy in Zaire is around \$100 per month.

Deputy President Mbeki Comments on Lesotho Talks

MB0609113194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1057 GMT 6 Sep 94

[From the "Newsbrief" program]

[Text] Representatives of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and South Africa have expressed themselves happy with the decision by Lesotho's King Letsie, to return ousted Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle to power. Talks in Lesotho yesterday revolved around the position of the king and his constitutional powers. South African Deputy President Thabo Mbeki:

[Begin Mbeki recording] We have a delegation in Maseru at the moment from the Department of Foreign Affairs to try and do two things. One of them is to discuss with the prime minister of Lesotho, Prime Minister Mokhehle, the giving of some reassurances to the king that on the restoration of the democratically elected government, the government would not undertake a campaign of retribution against the king or any other people who have been involved in this, in this particular act. We hope that it will be possible to agree to that. The indication given by the prime minister was indeed that the government would not seek retribution against anybody.

It's clearly in the interests of the Basotho to resolve this matter and certainly because I think that people will understand that there is a very firm commitment in the region, in the rest of the world, to restore democracy in Lesotho, and I think that the people of Lesotho will understand that they can't stand against the rest of the world on this matter because as you see that a number of countries, international organizations, have already started imposing sanctions, for instance, and clearly if nothing moves, the rest of the region would have no choice but to take that particular path, and I don't think Lesotho would want to get itself into that position where it is at war with the rest of the world. [end recording]

Terreblanche Addresses AWB Anniversary Rally

MB0309193394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1644
GMT 3 Sep 94

[Report by Micel Schnehage]

[Text] Heidelberg Sep 3 SAPA—Three months into the new South Africa, the ultra rightwing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche was adamant the Afrikaner would not give up its struggle for an independent homeland, although he conceded the white race would never govern South Africa again.

Addressing a crowd of about 300 uniformed supporters at a rally to commemorate the organisation's 21-year existence, Mr Terreblanche also demanded amnesty for his supporters currently being held in connection with a spate of pre-election bombings.

The AWB leader said at the Heidelberg showgrounds, south east of Johannesburg: "Let my people go, if you are going to discriminate because they are white, you will start a racist war more terrible than the French Revolution."

Mr Terreblanche said he and a team of legal experts would meet Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi on the issue next week. The minister would then have to decide "whether he wants peace or not".

He told a cheering crowd the AWB could never be part of a so-called system which established truth commissions where people were expected to confess.

He said he did not recognise the "current melting pot", adding the AWB had never done anything to apologise for.

Launching a scathing attack on Deputy President F W de Klerk by referring to his surname, the AWB leader said he was merely a "clerk" under President Nelson Mandela and was unable to govern.

In a fiery speech Mr Terreblanche accused the media of trying to destroy his organisation, although he did welcome the press initially.

Members of the audience were less receptive to the media and one retorted "they distort everything, they should be beaten with sjamboks".

Mr Terreblanche accused Freedom Front leader Gen Constand Viljoen of being a sellout for joining the government of national unity. This was greeted with shouts of "traitor ... dog". He denied his neo-fascist organisation was racist, saying "the AWB was born out of love for our country and not out of hate for other nations".

Mr Terreblanche accused the trade unions of rendering the country ungovernable by organising industrial action and warned South Africa was heading for a bloody revolution.

Earlier a procession of about 250 led Mr Terreblanche and seventeen other horsemen, marched to the Heidelberg town hall to celebrate the founding of the AWB in the town in 1973.

Not recognising South Africa's interim flag, supporters fixed the old flag together with the swastika-like AWB flag and the old Transvaal "vierkleur" [four color] to their vehicles and horses.

Curious onlookers gathered on the pavements as the contingent marched past to the steday drumbeat of a marching band.

An AWB guard kept close to Mr Terreblanche along the route, firmly clutching a shotgun while most supporters, including women and teenagers were armed with handguns.

Police accompanied the marches and a casspir and policemen guarded the entrance to a black taxi rank along the main road.

The march proceeded without incident while some onlookers, both black and white seemed amused by the event.

Defense Minister: Government Ready To Work With AWB*MB0409155894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1335 GMT 4 Sep 94*

[Report by Marianne Merten]

[Text] Evaton Sept 4 SAPA—Government was prepared to work with Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche to build a united South Africa, Defence Minister Joe Modise said on Sunday. He made a call for unity at the funeral of Umkhonto we Sizwe [MK, Spear of the Nation] co-founder Levayi Mbatha at Evaton in the Vaal Triangle. Mr Mbatha died last week after a long illness.

Mr Terreblanche on Saturday [3 September] said he would meet Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi this week.

Speaking at the AWB's 21st anniversary at Heidelberg, south-east of Johannesburg, Mr Terreblanche threatened "a racist war more terrible than the French Revolution" if its call for a homeland was rejected.

African National Congress Deputy President Walter Sisulu, South African National Defence Force Commander Lt-Gen Sipiwe Nyanda and several PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] MPLs [member Provincial Legislature] attended the funeral service at Mr Mbatha's home.

Mr Modise said a united country could overcome its problems, and blaming each other for failures would achieve nothing. Apartheid did not exist and could not be an excuse if South Africans failed to transform the country.

Addressing MK cadres at the funeral service, he said the time had passed for liberation songs like "Kill the Boer" which was sung shortly before Mr Modise spoke. "We will fight poverty, disease and ignorance. We promised a better life and we must deliver. If we fail to transform the country we have no one...to blame because there is no apartheid."

Unity needed to be created from top to bottom. He said President Nelson Mandela had appealed for co-operation in building a government of national unity. "We could have ruled the country alone," Mr Modise added.

On fears that integrating MK and other armed forces into the SANDF [South African National Defense Force] would lower standards, he said unity and not standards was the most important consideration at the moment.

In a personal tribute, Mr Modise said Mr Mbatha had been responsible for ferrying thousands of people out of South Africa for training. He had been nicknamed "minister of transport" because of this.

Mr Modise said Mr Mbatha had joined the ANC during the struggle when he became a leading activist during the 1955 Evaton bus boycott. He was imprisoned on Robben Island and after his release in the late 1980s began

working for ANC-aligned structures in South Africa where he played a fundamental role in setting up ANC branches in the PWV.

During Mr Modise's speech, about 10 MK cadres drilled in front of the house where an MK and ANC guard of honour lined the street.

SANDF Gen L Moloi said Mr Mbatha had helped him leave South Africa.

South African Council of Churches General Secretary the Reverend Frank Chikane held the service.

Other speakers included representatives of the South African National Civics Organisation and the ANC Youth League.

PWV Premier Tokyo Sexwale failed to arrive.

Mr Mbatha's green coffin, draped in a "struggle flag" and laden with flowers, was transported to Evaton Cemetery where he was buried.

AWB Rejects Minister's Invitation*MB0509171794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 5 Sep 94*

[Text] The AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] has rejected the invitation from Defense Minister Joe Modise to join the government of national unity. Mr. Modise said at the weekend that he was inviting right-wing groups to join the government in building up the country.

The AWB said in a statement that it demanded nothing less than an Afrikaner homeland and was insisting on indemnity for all its members. An AWB delegation would hold further talks with Justice Minister Dullah Omar on Friday to discuss the amnesty issue.

South African Press Review for 4, 5 September*MB0509121894*

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Mr Mbeki and the Press— In the "storm that has blown up about the press" the most "serious" and "ominous" issue "was defined" by First Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, when he suggested the "the press, as an institution, should redefine its role," an editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 4 September on page 20 notes. He warns that "the ANC's opposition will try to take advantage of the 'critical posture' of white-owned or white-controlled media. It is necessary to bear in mind, he pontificates, that the 'media is driven by fear of a truly non-racial order.'" "The ANC has lately come under pressure from the press not because of its non-racial policies—policies which are undermined by the omnious ease with which ANC leaders resort to racial rhetoric when they come under pressure—but because of the new elite's ready adoption of the lifestyle of its

predecessors." "The ANC had an opportunity during its 100 days of unprecedented goodwill to fulfill President Nelson Mandela's promise of a 'frugal society'; instead it has instantly defined itself as a new ruling class, and has devoted much of its effort to securing its own perks and privileges." "Mr Mbeki needs to search for no hidden motive or racial agenda to understand the poor press that his government has been receiving; he needs only to look at the new class of rulers which has come so swiftly into being. It is the ANC, perhaps, that must clarify and define for itself a role appropriate to democracy."

THE STAR

MP Perks—"A remnant of old gravy trains that won't be missed is the many free air tickets that longer-serving former MPs have been entitled to," notes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 September. Former politicians are "pretty well looked after by their pensions," and the ANC caucus has "acted correctly" in stopping the perk. "A reassuring token of intent would be for legislators to cut down on their own needless travel at public expense. Less immediately reassuring is news that the Cabinet will be asked to approve an extra R3,000 [rands] a month for MPs as a 'constituency allowance'."

BUSINESS DAY

Truth Commission—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 5 September in a page 8 editorial says the rationale for the proposed Truth and Reconciliation Commission is "an honorable one." However, "one question mark lies against the commission's proposed power to enter the premises and seize documents if it has reason to believe material may otherwise be destroyed." BUSINESS DAY believes the Truth Commission may be "forced into an aggressive, intrusive and damaging witch-hunt." It may even carry out a function "which damages national unity rather than building it." "There is absolutely nothing in the process acting as an incentive to individuals to volunteer the information the commission will be seeking. They cannot be granted indemnity in advance, and their evidence could be used against them (though such evidence may conceivably be inadmissible in terms of the Bill of Rights)." The "most likely outcome" of the Truth Commission's operations "is a small number of cases which will be used to demonstrate government's good intentions. Most victims will gain nothing from the commission's operations. It will turn out to be an exercise in futility."

SOWETAN

ANC's Handling of Media—"The ANC, coiled like a cobra, is hissing at the media for what it calls unfair and destructive criticism," begins a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 5 September.

"The ANC's current negative image is mainly of its own making. It is a fact that the ANC fell for the 'fat cat' trap set by the NP [National Party] when it was in power. It is a fact that the Melamet Report on MPs' salaries is only now being belatedly challenged. It is a delusion that Tokyo Sexwale's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] government will build another 149,999 houses by May next year. It is also naive to believe that newspaper editors who had asked their readers in the April poll to vote against the ANC, will suddenly trumpet the numerous successes of the Government." To SOWETAN it is "incomprehensible why the ANC has suddenly become amateurish in handling the media." Finally, SOWETAN warns "we must scrupulously avoid being co-opted by the Government in the name or guise of black empowerment."

Press Review for 6 Sep

MB0609121594

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Leniency on Criminals Criticized—"There is a well-founded perception that bail is being granted too easily to suspects," begins the Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 September in a page 10 editorial. "South Africa has moved into an era where there is a high premium on individual liberty. The Interim Constitution is quite specific: 'Every person arrested for the alleged commission of an offence shall, in addition to the rights which he or she has as a detained person, have the right to be released from detention with or without bail unless the interests of justice require otherwise.' The nub of the matter lies in the last few words." "South African justice, to its own detriment, has previously limited the discretion of the courts. What is needed now is for judicial officers to apply their minds more vigorously to the doctrine of 'what is required by justice.' Justice is surely not served when murder accused and people identified by the community as gangsters are set free for little more than petty cash." In conclusion the paper notes that "we cannot thrive in a country where the balance of citizen versus criminal is loaded in favour of the latter."

SOWETAN

Mandela's Health—"The anguished reports in the media regarding President Mandela's health, although a bit exaggerated, are understandable," begins the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 6 September in a page 6 editorial. "The health of this nation is therefore almost inextricably entwined with his. It is therefore imperative that those around him should make sure that his work schedule is not too burdensome." "Mandela has two deputies with a lot of time on their hands. They should be doing the running around on his behalf."

Angola

**Dos Santos Says UNITA Proposals
'Unacceptable'***MB0209165794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at Council of the Republic meeting in Luanda on 2 September—recorded]

[Text] Distinguished Council of the Republic members: We are meeting in September, two years after the general multiparty elections were held in this country. These two years should have been a time for rebuilding the nation and bringing the Angolan people closer together, but it continues to be a time of war that has wrought unprecedented devastation in our people's lives and property. The current government is almost halfway through its mandate. Because of the inflexibility and obstacles raised by the organization led by Jonas Savimbi, the program the government presented to the voters has been only partially implemented so far.

We have recorded the creation and [word indistinct] of the sovereign bodies that reflect the will of the people [words indistinct] the National Assembly and the government of national unity, which have been functioning regularly. In addition to those institutions where all political parties have a place rendered legitimate by the people's vote, the justice system is being restructured. This forum, which provides direct support for the head of state, has done much to convey the views of distinguished figures—speaking on their own behalf and on behalf of large sections of the population—on the major issues in the life of our nation.

All bodies and services indispensable to the functioning of a democratic and legal state also have undergone gradual restructuring. Furthermore, we have tried to contain military offensives by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and to recapture temporarily lost positions, and we have had obvious success at that.

Our military strategy over the last two years has been to (?reconcile), reorganize, and reintegrate the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA. We also have instructed and trained combat and service units in the Angolan Army, Air Force, and Navy. In the process, we have been able to muster enough military strength to allow us to keep our positions; destabilize enemy supply lines; reoccupy and control areas of strategic importance from a military, economic, and political viewpoint; and guarantee aid for and security to people under our control. More than 70 percent of Angolan territory is now in the hands of the government. We have had to make this tremendous effort to the detriment of other, more general, measures. That effort has allowed us to rebuild the Armed Forces to defend the democratic regime and its gains, as well as to force UNITA to negotiate an end to the armed conflict.

Today, we can use flexibility and a realistic approach in our fight for a just and dignified peace, without having to make concessions contrary to the wishes of the people or our own principles. It is for that very reason, and in light of the Constitutional Law, that UNITA's latest proposals concerning its eventual participation in government are unacceptable. As a sovereign government, its sovereign decisions must not hinge on the approval of an opposition party.

Though peace and national reconciliation continue to be our immediate aims, the elected national government's authority must be respected. The government must show that it has the ability and skill to enforce its own authority. If necessary, it must be able to mobilize all forces to redouble efforts to staunch and overcome the crisis. I would like to add that Angola's economic crisis has had dire consequences: The social crisis has deepened, real wages have continued to dwindle, and famine has continued to hit significant sections of our population. It is clear that the implementation of monetary measures will not be enough to get past those problems. Increased national production of goods and services is essential, as is the increased [word indistinct] of merchandise, particularly merchandise that is widely consumed by the people. In view of that, it is crucial to allocate the necessary resources. Moreover, it is indispensable that state bodies organize civilian society the better to pursue that basic aim.

I am open to suggestions and ideas from the distinguished advisers in this important body. They will help solve the problems facing our nation and will be contributing toward peace and national reconciliation.

I shall not go any further. Our agenda may not be lengthy but it contains points of the highest importance. Before that agenda is submitted to you for your approval, I would like to request the entry of representatives of the bodies that will be presenting reports to the Council of the Republic. The first report will bear on the country's political and military situation and will be followed by a detailed report on the evolution of the ongoing Lusaka peace talks. Once that has been done, I shall be open to your advice and suggestions pertaining to those matters and other matters I have touched on in my brief introduction.

**Lusaka Peace Talks Continue 6 Sep; Topics
Outlined***MB0609075794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Sep 94*

[Excerpts] The UN Security Council will meet in New York today to analyze the Angolan dossier. The draft statement of the UN Security Council chairman indicates that the organization led by Jonas Savimbi has already agreed to the package of measures on national reconciliation. The Angolan Government said only last week, however, that it had not yet received any document stating that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] had accepted the

proposals on national reconciliation. Meanwhile, UN Envoy James Jonah arrived in the country yesterday to hold talks with government officials and to assess the situation. [passage omitted]

The Angolan Government and UNITA negotiating teams are expected to resume the peace talks within the next two hours. The specific principles of the new UN Angola Verification Mission-3 [Unavem-3] mandate will be on the negotiating table. Alves Antonio, the Radio Angola correspondent in Lusaka, reports:

[Begin Antonio recording] The Angolan Government and UNITA negotiating teams are to start discussing specific Unavem-3 issues in about two hours. Yesterday, they approved the document which has to do with general Unavem-3 principles. The government and UNITA will also have to discuss the implementation and time frame of the mechanism which will replace the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, and other important issues pertaining to the peace process.

Despite the relative progress made yesterday, diplomats in the Zambian capital have drawn attention to the need for the mediating team and the troika of observer countries to be more assertive about a conclusion to the peace talks, which have now been going on for the better part of the last 10 months. [end recording]

Four Points Approved

MB0509123794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Sep 94

[Text] The Angolan peace talks resumed in the Zambian capital this morning. What is more, it was a productive resumption, because four of the points on the UN Angola Verification Mission, Unavem, mandate have now been approved. Alves Antonio, our correspondent in Lusaka, reports:

The talks resumed with a direct meeting of the negotiating teams and four of the points concerning the new Unavem-3 mandate were approved. The Angolan Government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] representatives resumed talks on the Unavem mandate. Talks had been suspended on 31 August, with UNITA displaying a reluctance to return to the negotiating table, allegedly because of increased military activity in the country at large, and in Huambo Province in particular, which reportedly affected the Lusaka peace talks.

General Higino Carneiro, the government team's number two man to the talks, rejected those UNITA claims and noted, quote: The country is at war and UNITA must behave in accordance with the laws of our country. We shall not allow laws to be trampled underfoot, unquote.

Meanwhile, UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim, who is also UNITA spokesman to the talks, told the local media that UNITA would not discuss anything else in

connection with the agenda of the talks. The situation changed radically, however, when the mediators and the troika of observers urged UNITA to be reasonable and explained the dangers of breaking off the talks at this juncture.

Moreover, the TIMES OF ZAMBIA newspaper today quotes diplomatic sources as saying that UNITA is obstructing the peace talks. Those sources say, however, that UNITA is not powerful enough to abort the talks because it will need the military aid it used to get from its main allies, including the United States, and because the international community is beginning to show its impatience.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Zambian Government have told the TIMES OF ZAMBIA newspaper that UNITA is in a tight spot because the military balance now favors the government. They also said certain countries and influential figures are moving away from UNITA and Jonas Savimbi, its leader.

Valentim Sees No Reason for Sanctions Against UNITA

MB0609072294 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Sep 94

[Text] Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, spokesman for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team to the Lusaka peace talks, said in the Zambian capital yesterday that there was no reason to implement sanctions against UNITA. Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Valentim noted that what Angola needs is for an agreement to be reached that will allow Angolans to work and build their country together, as well as to strive to heal the wounds in Angolan society.

[Begin Valentim recording] There will be no sanctions because there has been progress at the Lusaka peace talks. We have come a long but fruitful way, so there is no need for sanctions. What is more, we should not be talking about sanctions any more. What we must discuss is how we are going to work and build this country together. We must discuss how we can heal Angola's deep wounds and bring about understanding, a climate of peace, and interdependence among Angolan people. [end recording]

UN's Jonah Received by Deputy Foreign Minister

MB0509202994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Sep 94

[Text] James Jonah, special envoy of UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, said in Luanda today that he did not come to make suggestions, but to assess the situation. He was received this afternoon by Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chikoty. After the audience, James Jonah explained the press the objectives of his mission to Angola.

[Begin Jonah recording] Well, [words indistinct] to listen to the parties, to assess the situation, and thereafter [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The UN special envoy also said the mediation work led by Alioune Blondin Beye is not in question.

[Begin Jonah recording] My visit to Angola must be viewed as [words indistinct]. He opened the way [words indistinct]. [end recording]

UNITA Claims 61 Killed in 31 Aug Huambo Raid

MB0609075694 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Sep 94

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] air force bombing raid on the city of Huambo on 31 August has affected the confidence of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] concerning the Lusaka peace talks. That is because the MPLA-PT raid occurred at a time when considerable progress was made at the talks in the Zambian capital. A total of 61 people were killed and more than 100 wounded as a result of that raid.

A source close to the Lusaka talks says the raid was a message of war which the MPLA-PT sent UNITA and the residents of Huambo, adding that, should the situation continue, the Lusaka talks will become a mere time-wasting exercise. That source also noted that MPLA-PT Chairman Eduardo dos Santos' recent speeches are indicative of a militarist choice which is supported by certain international circles arming and backing the MPLA-PT in its war effort.

Our source concluded by saying that many of those countries are members of the United Nations, so UNITA expects that organization to adopt an unequivocal stand: It must forbid air raids on civilian targets, and it must work for a climate of trust between the negotiators.

It should be noted that UNITA will not tolerate any more massacres of innocent civilians, such as happened in Huambo and which had certain senior Luanda regime officials gloating.

FAA Chief Says UNITA Intensifying Military Operations

MB0609082294 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Sep 94

[Text] General Joao de Matos, chief of General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, is one person who does not believe in the Lusaka peace talks resulting in peace for this country. Speaking in Bie Province during a visit lasting a few hours yesterday, Gen. Joao de Matos said the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is intensifying its military operations throughout the country.

[Begin recording] [Matos] The principal aim of my visits to the country's military zones is to assess the state of (?preparedness) of the troops and provide as much support as possible to ensure that the FAA forces are increasingly able to defend themselves from UNITA attacks. There have been significant improvements. The

FAA forces have inverted the situation and have managed to put UNITA's principal military units on the run. In some instances, they have even destroyed UNITA military units. The FAA forces have also strengthened their defensive cordon around the city. Logically, at this stage they are involved in other operations: They continue to hunt down UNITA military units so they can destroy them as much as possible and establish better improved security for people in the areas of Kuito and Bie Province.

[Unidentified reporter] In broad terms, how would you describe the country's political and military situation?

[Matos] The political and military situation in the country is tense. UNITA is determined to continue with the war. It thinks it can still take power through the force of arms. Within this context, it has been mounting offensive operations virtually throughout Angolan territory. [end recording]

Lesotho

Palace Issues Statement on Talks With Premier, RSA Envoy

MB0209165594 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1605 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Statement issued by the Royal Palace "after consultations between the Palace and the South African special envoy, Mr. R. Evans, on the one hand, and Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle on the other;" place and date not given]

[Text] His Majesty King Letsie III and Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle met today at the Royal Palace in Maseru and, having agreed that the current constitutional crisis in Lesotho calls for urgent consultations, resolve: A. the principle to restore constitutional order in the Kingdom of Lesotho and to embark immediately on determining mechanisms and procedures in this regard, B. to acknowledge the need to initiate a national debate on the broader issues of national unity and peace, and C. the Governments of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and South Africa to facilitate the process of dialogue, and to act as guarantors for agreements reached.

King Demands Guarantees for Government's Restoration

MB0609101394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0858 GMT 6 Sep 94

[Text] Parliament Sept 6 SAPA—Lesotho's King Letsie III has demanded certain guarantees as part of an agreement to restore the ousted government of Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle to power, Director-General of Foreign Affairs Rusty Evans said on Tuesday [6 September].

Briefing the National Assembly's foreign affairs select committee on diplomatic efforts to end the political

crisis in Lesotho, he said both King Letsie and Mr Mokhehle were expected to sign a final draft outlining the guarantees on Tuesday.

At Mr Evans's request, committee chairman Raymond Suttner ruled that details of the guarantees should not be reported by journalists present.

However, Mr Evans said King Letsie had definitely agreed to reinstate Mr Mokhehle's democratically-elected government and restore King Letsie's father, King Moshoeshoe II, to the monarchy. "Mr Mokhehle will have to be restored in government within days, if not hours. We have a sense that we are very close to that. If it does not take place within the next day or two, we will have another crisis."

Mr Evans, together with Zimbabwe's permanent secretary of foreign affairs, Mr Stanislaus Chigwedere, has been involved in talks with the two parties to end the crisis caused by King Letsie's dismissal of the Mokhehle government on August 17.

Their mission follows a deadline given to King Letsie by Presidents Nelson Mandela, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Ketumile Masire of Botswana at a meeting in Pretoria on August 24.

Mr Evans said King Letsie and Mr Mokhehle had reached a basic agreement on Friday to "restore the constitutional order" in Lesotho.

However, both parties then had to propose "measures and procedures" to implement the decision. These measures include the guarantees required by King Letsie. "We hope that agreement will be reached in the course of today."

Mr Evans said the position of King Moshoeshoe II, who was ousted by a previous military government in 1990, and a lack of discipline in the security forces were central to the crisis in the mountain kingdom.

Elements in the ranks of the Royal Lesotho Defence Force [RLDF] openly supported King Moshoeshoe's efforts to return to the throne. Mr Mokhehle had given a written undertaking that he would consider the restoration of the king, but certain constitutional changes were required.

While RLDF officers were generally well-trained and disciplined, soldiers were highly politicised and openly

aligned to the former Basutoland National Party government. "There is concern that if the BCP [Basutoland Congress Party] (Mokhehle's governing party) is returned to power, there might be some form of uncontrollable reaction from the defence force."

Mr Evans said Mr Mokhehle was "very concerned" about the RLDF's reaction if his government was restored and had requested troops from neighbouring countries to help keep the peace.

A commission of inquiry instituted to investigate the Lesotho armed forces should reconvene as soon as possible and complete its task.

Mr Evans said a broader constitutional and political debate was needed in Lesotho. South African politicians could assist by encouraging Lesotho to move in the direction of power-sharing and a government of national unity.

Mozambique

Maputo Radio Clarifies Report on Butrus-Ghali Remarks

MB0209115594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali says that before elections are held the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance can explore the possibility of coming to an agreement to allow political parties to play a legitimate and significant role in the postelectoral period. In a report to the UN Security Council, Butrus-Ghali adds that such an agreement could also facilitate the creation of a government that ensures political stability and national reconciliation.

In a report issued in the wake of its recent visit to Mozambique, a UN mission said the Security Council could encourage the sides to come to an agreement that promotes stability and postelectoral harmony and adherence to democratic rules.

Yesterday, NOTICIAS reported that the UN secretary general had stated in a report to the Security Council that the Mozambican sides should explore the possibilities of forming a government of national legitimacy. The Butrus-Ghali report to which we have had access does not state that.

Nigeria

Talks Initiated With U.S. To Lift Airport Embargo

AB0409181294 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 4 Sep 94

[Text] The Federal Government is initiating another round of talks with the United States on the embargo imposed on the Murtala Muhammed International Airport in Lagos. The managing director of the Nigerian Airport Authority, NAA, Alhaji Ibrahim Mamman, stated this while speaking with newsmen in Lagos.

He said efforts were being made by the Ministry of External Affairs and that of Transport and Aviation in that direction.

Alhaji Ibrahim said as far as the airport authority was concerned, the conditions given by the American Government regarding security matters had been met. He said because of the tremendous improvement in the security system, Nigeria had expected the United States to lift the embargo long ago.

Cameroon Said To File Additional Territorial Claims

AB0209211994 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] The Federal Republic of Cameroon has filed two more applications before the International Court of Justice of The Hague laying claims to more parts of Nigeria apart from the Bakassi Peninsula. It is pointing at the northeastern part of Nigeria which comprises Adamawa and Bornu States as part of Cameroon. Correspondent Kairu Williams has the report:

[Begin recording] [Williams] The Federal Republic of Cameroon has gone to the International Court of Justice at The Hague with an application laying claim to the Bakassi Peninsula. The Federal Government of Nigeria, with this later development, set up a committee to look at the Cameroonian Government applications before the world court and advise on the defense to adopt. The federal attorney general and justice minister, Dr. Olu Onagoruwa, while speaking with members of the committee today, said Nigerian citizens living in the Bakassi area should be commended for showing restraint in case of attacks by the Cameroonians. In view of the wide economic and political implications of the dispute, Dr. Onagoruwa said the country has to bring together the best in human and material resources to obtain the best result:

[Onagoruwa] This committee is to serve as a think tank on this boundary dispute. The membership of this committee covers representatives of the states within the areas of dispute, relevant areas of both the states and the federal government, and some individuals who are experts in fields relevant to the [word indistinct] therein. They owe a duty to this country which is our fatherland,

and our major trust in this committee is to harness our resources in order pursue our defense in this dispute with the view to succeeding and giving victory to our fatherland. [end recording]

Professor Ayademo is a member of the committee:

[Begin Ayademo recording] The Cameroonians have filed their claim and we have been to the court and the court has given us a timetable during which we are expected to submit our memorials and they gave a timetable also to the Cameroonians and we hope to comply with that timetable as much as possible. It is when we comply with the timetable and our memorial is submitted that we will now go for all our hearing, and there is no doubt about that because the cases are even in court and we cannot back away from defending our position at the appropriate time. [end recording]

Nigeria has nine months within which to file the defense to the Cameroonian applications before the world court.

Doctors Claim Abiola's Health Deteriorating

AB0309141494 Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 3 Sep 94

[Text] Lagos, Sept 3 (AFP)—The health of Nigeria's jailed opposition leader Moshood Abiola has "suddenly deteriorated," according to the Nigerian Medical Association (NMA) cited in the Nigerian press Saturday [3 September].

NMA president, Dr Adedeji Oye-Adeniran, said "we have received preliminary reports from one of our respected members ... indicating that Moshood Abiola is suffering from musculo-skeletal and neurological problems which have placed him in agony with persistent and excruciating pains."

The doctor, quoted in the government-controlled Daily Times, said that "in addition ... Abiola's blood pressure has recently become abnormally-high and by last Friday had reached 210/140 which was eventually brought down to 190/120."

Normal blood pressure is around 140/70.

The doctor said that "these readings were made in the presence of the police doctor assigned to him."

He added that the NMA was seeking government permission to send a team of doctors to examine Abiola, the millionaire business man considered to have won presidential elections held here in June 1993.

The military refused to allow the results of the election to be published and arrested Abiola in June this year after he declared the regime illegitimate and proclaimed himself rightful president and Army chief of staff.

Abiola's trial was suspended last month after the presiding judge withdrew from the case. The case was supposed to have resumed last week but failed to do so when no judge was named for the case.

No new date has been set.

Ministers Reject Call For Yorubas To Quit Government

Justice Minister Comments

AB0309174594 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 3 Sep 94

[Text] The attorney general of the Federation and minister of justice, Dr. Olu Onagoruwa, has declared that he will not resign his appointment as long as the Constitutional Conference is on course. The minister stated this in an interview with a Radio Nigeria correspondent, while reacting to the Ibadan meeting by Yoruba elders who called on Yorubas in government to resign. Dr. Onagoruwa also reiterated government's commitment to the freedom of the press. He said, however, that there has been a slight shift in the policy due to the unprecedented events which took place between June and August, resulting in destruction of public and private property in parts of the country.

Communication Minister: Call 'Irresponsible'

AB0309175594 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 3 Sep 94

[Text] The minister of communication, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, has described the recent directive by Yoruba leaders to their people to withdraw from government and the Constitutional Conference as unfortunate and irresponsible. In a statement in Abuja, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi reminded the leaders that majority of those who voted for SDP [Social Democratic Party] and Abiola on 12 June were not Yorubas. He said it was sad that a national event is now being converted into another ethnic affair. Alhaji Abubakar Rimi said though nobody was happy with General Babangida's nullification of the 12 June election, the reality of today's Nigeria has shown that Chief Abiola cannot be sworn in as president. The minister called on the Yorubas to remain in government and continue to participate in the Constitutional Conference. He advised them not allow themselves to be lured into a tribal (?show) by those he described as selfish and frustrated people.

Normal Business Reported in Lagos; Fuel Situation Improves

AB0509212794 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 5 Sep 94

[Excerpt] In Lagos most people are now telling: It took them less than an hour to get fuel at a filling station. Not such breaking news perhaps to some, but in Lagos that's good news. In the last couple of weeks the time frame for buying fuel at filling stations in Lagos was two days. Our courier which went round some parts of Lagos today reports that commercial activities have picked up and people are now going about their normal business. [passage omitted]

PENGASSAN Leaders Suspend Strike After 'Secret' Meeting

AB0609112294 Paris AFP in French 0945 GMT 6 Sep 94

[Text] Lagos, 6 Sep (AFP)—The leaders of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria [PENGASSAN] have decided to suspend the strike they launched in early July following the holding of a secret meeting in Lagos, the independent daily THE VANGUARD reports today. PENGASSAN spokesman Chief M.G. Dabibi told THE VANGUARD that the PENGASSAN leaders have, however, threatened to renew their strike if certain conditions are not met by the federal military government. According to Mr. Dabibi, these conditions are: The release of all union leaders recently imprisoned, the settling of arrears owed by the government to its partners in the petroleum sector, and the restoration of order in the petroleum territories in the southeast of the country, where workers are exposed to attacks by the communities living in those areas, the newspaper added.

PENGASSAN and the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers, which are allied to the opposition, launched an indefinite strike in early July to force the military to leave power and install opposition leader Moshood Abiola as the country's president, the presumed and self-proclaimed winner of the 12 June 1993 presidential election, which was annulled by the military. The military has not given in to any of the demands of the striking workers, and the strike fizzled out by itself early last week, without any formal call for the end or suspension of the movement from union leaders, observers say.

Abia Administrator Orders Arrest of State NLC Chairman

AB0309155594 Lagos NAN in English 1526 GMT 03 Sep 94

[Text] Umuahia, Sept (NAN) [dateline as received]—The Abia State Administrator, Col. Ike Nwosu, has ordered the arrest of the state NLC [National Labor Congress] chairman, Chief A.C.B. Agbazuere, for allegedly 'distributing malicious documents and inciting the people against the state administration.' A statement issued by the state government and made available to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA in Umuahia, stated that it would be a disservice and counter-product to Abia workers to allow its factionalised leadership to continue to lead them. The administrator [words indistinct] in a broadcast to the people, announced the dissolution of the state branch of the NLC, and appointed Mr. G.C. Aiele as its sole administrator.

Labor Minister Discounts Allegations on Dissolutions

AB0509124294 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 5 Sep 94

[Text] Nigeria's minister of labor and productivity, Dr. Samuel Ogbemudia, has refuted allegations that the

dissolution of the executive committees of some labor unions was carried out mainly to punish them for their role in the current political crisis in the country. Dr. Ogbemudia, who was answering questions on a Voice of Nigeria current affairs program on Sunday [4 September], said he made several appeals to the oil workers to call off their strike. The minister also confirmed media reports that many of the striking oil workers had indicated their willingness to return to work. He said government had completed arrangements to provide security for those who had agreed to return.

There are indications that the oil workers strike may be formally called off today. The dissolved national executive committee of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association, PENGASSAN, is scheduled to meet today to appraise the strike which began in July. A spokesman for the dissolved PENGASSAN executive, Mr. M.K. Dabibi, said in a statement that the meeting was originally scheduled for yesterday, Sunday, but was delayed due to certain unforeseen circumstances. The petrol crisis which resulted from the strike has eased considerably across the country. In Lagos, the usual heavy motor traffic has returned with its attendant traffic jams on most highways and bridges, although the long queues of vehicles at petrol filling stations have disappeared. The oil workers unions called the strike in support of pro-democracy agitations in the country.

Abacha Commends Army, Calls For 'Corporate Loyalty'

AB0509200794 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 5 Sep 94

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has reemphasized the determination of the present administration to pursue with dedication all phases of the social and political transition programs. Gen. Abacha renewed the pledge in Lagos today at the inauguration of Course Three of the National War College. He said to accomplish the task, the administration needed social stability. The commander in chief of the Armed Forces said the military has shown commendable commitment in the maintenance of the nation's territorial integrity, especially in the period of national upheavals, and restoration of law and peace. He asked the Armed Forces to continue to maintain corporate loyalty and cohesion and to resist any pressure that could destroy their ethics.

The head of state urged the military to watch out for detractors who might wish to impose their political ambition on the people. He said it was the duty of the Armed Forces to check attempts by persons or groups to destabilize the country. Gen. Abacha said Africa remains the centerpiece of Nigeria's foreign policy with continued emphasis on strategies and policies toward

improving the living conditions on the continent that is bedeviled by depression, diseases, conflicts, and hunger. The head of state's message was delivered by the chief of defense staff, Major General Abdulsalam Abubakar. The course is being attended by senior military officers, the police, and some civilians.

Youth Associations Protest Outside U.S., UK Embassies

AB0209223694 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] The Amalgamation of Nigerian Youth Associations [ANYA] held another peaceful demonstration in Abuja. This time the youths went to the Abuja offices of the British High Commission and the American Embassy to register their protest against what they called foreign interference in Nigeria's political affairs. Correspondent Ifi Bron Ariko's report is presented from our studios:

[Begin recording] [Ariko] At the State House, Abuja, the youth association expressed their grievances over foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of the country. They said all sanctions should be ruled out and an understanding be reached. The youths warned against the use of foreign press who destroyed Nigeria's image by saying that Nigerians are the drug pushers:

[ANYA Secretary General Charles Edet] Those who believe in the sad situation of Nigeria and who had hired foreign press to destroy Nigeria's image should realize that we have no other country but Nigeria. God, in his infinite mercy, will soon bring all warring parties together in a major reconciliation to put those unpatriotic Nigerians and the foreign media to shame.

[Ariko] The principal secretary to the head of state, Malam Sarki Abdullahi, who received the association said the Federal Government appreciated their efforts to maintain peace and unity in the country.

The association also carried their placards to the American Embassy, where they asked the American Government to warn its media for its destructive propaganda against Nigeria. At the British Embassy, the association implored Britain to continue to maintain its role as a true mediator to stabilize Nigerian democracy. They said they were in support of democracy but must not die in order to practice democracy and that democracy can only be maintained in a peaceful atmosphere.

The associations said foreign powers should leave General Abacha alone to use his initiatives to govern the country. The secretary general of the association, Charles Edet, while speaking at the British Embassy, appealed to the British Government to support Nigeria's transition program. [end recording]

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